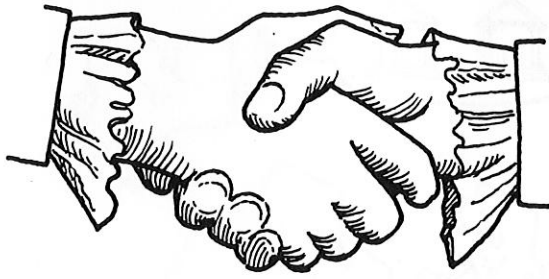


OTHER COMPROMISES



There were other differences between large and small states, believers in a strong central government and states' righters, agricultural and industrial states, and states in different regions. They were all settled by compromise.

- A. Whether to tax imported goods became an issue. The Northern states, who were becoming industrial states, wanted taxes placed on imported goods. The Southern states did not because they bought a lot of goods from Europe, including slaves. The compromise reached gave Congress the right to control interstate commerce and foreign trade, but it could not stop slave trade until 1808. A slave owner was taxed for every slave he bought because slaves were considered property.
- B. Believers in a strong central government satisfied those who feared it by establishing three branches of government where no one branch could become too powerful. The Constitution provides for each branch to be checked by the other two.
- C. The delegates could not decide who should elect the President and Vice President. For this reason an Electoral College was established. Its members were to be appointed by each state legislature, and they in turn cast ballots for the two offices.

Write the letter of the compromise that governs each of the following situations after it.

- The person with the most votes becomes President. ____
- Foreign goods could be higher priced. ____
- The President can veto laws made by Congress. ____
- The slave trade ended in 1808. ____
- The three branches of government are the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. ____
- Taxes on imported goods protected the Northern states. ____
- America will never have a king as head of the government. ____
- American produced goods could cost less. ____
- The Vice President receives the second most votes. ____
- The Senate must approve all treaties made by the President. ____
- Taxes are not placed on states for exported goods. ____
- No one person can make all the nation's laws. ____